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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 9TH JANUARY.

THERE is a prophecy, a correspondent says, which is widely believed in by the German people, who are somewhat superstitious. Germany is to be the greatest, it says, under a young ruler who has but one arm, and has four sons. He is to succeed an aged sovereign, carry on a great war successfully, and prove another Frederick the Great. The Germans see in this the destiny of Prince William, who was born with one arm partly deformed—short and stiff. And they see in his character all the requirements of the prophecy, even down to the four sons. But the power of Germany will wane after this ruler, and she will go down and become an insignificant nation. So runs the prophecy.

A WRITER in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, says :—'Students a century hence as they pore over files of the *Times* will conclude that in 1887 the population of London was divided into two classes; "the police" and "the mob." Noticing this fact, they will, I expect, discard the old derivation of "mob" (as meaning "the mobile multitude swayed hither and thither by each gust of passion") and fall back on the primary and literal sense of the Latin *mobile*, which is of course, "that may be, or is, moved." This will exactly fit in with what they will learn from the papers; the mob being that which is "moved on."'

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharajah of Kapurthalah paid a visit this afternoon to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, at Belvedere.

THE Gaekwar of Baroda gave a ball at the Brighton Pavilion the other day which was attended by about 600 guests.

THE sentence of two months' imprisonment passed on Mr. Wilfrid Blunt for being present at the meeting of the English Home Rule Union at Woodford, in October last, being confirmed on appeal, Mr. Blunt was conveyed to Galway the day before yesterday. On his arrival there a large crowd assembled at the railway station, and a considerable amount of riotous conduct took place. The police were at the last obliged to charge the crowd, and several persons received injuries.

LORD Dufferin and suite, together with Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay, returned this morning by steam launch from Barrackpore, where the Viceregal party spent Saturday and Sunday. His Excellency landed at Chandpal Ghat, and was escorted to Government House by his body-guard.

ON Friday evening at 7 P.M., all the delegates assembled at the Cosmopolitan Club, Madras, in response to an invitation. The compound and the upstairs were beautifully lighted up by the electric light, and there was a very fine gathering.

THE Evening Party at Government House this night was a very representative assembly. There were present members of many nations and communities, all of whom were very graciously received by their Excellencies the Viceroy and lady Dufferin, who conversed freely with all as far as opportunity permitted. Among the strangers present were the Maharajahs of Mysore and Kapurthalla and the Prince of Tipperah. Selections of vocal and instrumental music were given, and the evening passed very pleasantly.

THE *Englishman* says :—"We learn that the Government of India is likely to be surprised out of its attitude of patient waiting with regard to Sikkim by the situation there passing into an acute phase. The Thibetans, doubtless misinterpreting our tolerance, are now entering the country in large numbers, and threaten to swamp the little State. Unless something is done to prevent it, there is a distinct prospect of Sikkim passing under the authority of Lhassa long before our negotiations with Pekin are completed. Probably the Government will deem it necessary to send a force into Sikkim without delay."

THE *Moscow Gazette* in a recent issue urged England, with a view to conciliating Russia, and to secure the peaceful possession of India, not to take any part in the coalition of the Central European Powers.

TUESDAY, 10TH JANUARY.

THE Emperor William is suffering from a severe cold and from pains in his abdomen, which keep him confined to the house. But the latest news regarding the Crown Prince is however, encouraging. His Royal Highness is progressing very favourably, and the swelling in the throat is rapidly disappearing.

KING THEEBAW has suffered somewhat in health during his residence at Rutnaghiri, and is to be removed to the fort of Sattara, where preparations are being made to receive him. The fort stands upon a hill, and perhaps, the ex-King may be induced to take some exercise at his new residence, instead of absolutely secluding himself, as, since his arrival in India, he has done.

THE Chief of Chitral, accompanied by Mr. Plowden Resident at Kashmir, together with some twenty followers, arrived at Howrah this day by the mail train. The Superintendent and Deputy Superintendent of the Tosakhana of the Foreign Office were in attendance, and received the Chief on his arrival. The Chief has been accommodated at No. 7 Old Ballyganj, and is a guest of his Excellency the Viceroy during his stay in Calcutta.

H. H. THE MAHARAJA of Mysore and suite left the Presidency at 1-30 P. M. this day for Benares, *en route* to his dominions. His Highness left his residence for the railway station escorted by a troop of the 4th Bengal Cavalry and accompanied by Mr. Crawford, Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, and Major Cooper, Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency the Viceroy. A salute of twenty-one guns from the ramparts of Fort William announced his Highness's departure from Calcutta.

IT IS stated that His Highness the Maharajah of Mysore, during his stay in Calcutta, has followed the example of the Nizam of Hyderabad, and other prominent Native Chiefs, and made a formal offer to the Viceroy to place the military resources of his State at the disposal of the Government of India, with a view to assist in the defence of the Empire.

THE Minister of the Nizam of Hyderabad has set himself to the task of framing rules for the guidance of the Press in that State. Of late, there has sprung up a number of newspapers in Hyderabad, and the authorities do not regard the change with any ageeable feelings.

A SPECIAL telegram to the *Times of India* says that the London Press is "going into ecstacies" over the success of Miss Cornelia Sorabji, a Parsi girl, at the last B. A. Examination of the Bombay University.

A TELEGRAM from Prince Bismarck is published, stating that his indisposition has completely passed away, and that he only now requires rest.

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* understands that a new religious trouble is arising among the Sikh community of the Punjab, owing to the action of some people in authority at the Golden Temple, Amritsar, in erecting a copper relief picture of Baba Sahib Singh on the walls of the Durbar Sahib, by the side of the picture of the Holy Guru Nanak. This the orthodox Sikhs resent as an infringement of the rules of Sikhism, even as taught by Baba Sahib Singh himself.

THE *Madras Times* hears the following scheme has been submitted for the approval of the Secretary of State fof India, and it is believed, in the best-informed circles, that his sanction will be given to it: Belgaum and Bellary to form together a Brigade command, Bangalore to remain a Division, Madras to remain a Brigade, the Southern District to be a Brigade command with head-quarters at Wellington, Secondrabad to remain a Division, and Kamptee to be given over to Bombay. Burma will consist of one Divisional and two Brigade commands, Mandalay to be the head-quarter of the Divisional command, and Bhamo and Rangoon the head-quarters of the two Brigade commands.

MR. DUGALD Bannatyne, a Scottish lawyer, practising in New York, in his "Handbook of Republican Institutions in the United States," just published by Messrs. Blackwood and Sons, estimates the number of divorced persons in the United States as one to every twenty-five persons of the age of twenty-one years and upwards. 'Divorced gentlemen or ladies of an earlier age than this would presumptively be scarce; though possibly not so scarce as might be supposed, at least if we may trust Mr. Bannatyne's complaints of the extraordinary precocity of young Americans. In illustration of this he relates an anecdote of a magistrate in Georgia who was called in to perform a marriage ceremony. "He found (we are told) about fifty school children, and learnt that the bride and bridegroom were of the number—a boy aged fourteen and a girl about fifteen years. The boy on his first visit to the girl had asked her to be his wife, on his second visit her mother was consulted, and on his third visit he got the father's consent. His own father violently opposed the marriage. There was no license, as other school children, then present, managed among themselves to collect enough, and the license was got. The magistrate thereupon made the boy and girl husband and wife." In another instance, "a bright little Kentucky girl of forty-five inches in height, and known to be only seven years four months and fifteen days old," was, we are assured, married to a man of seventy years of age—an old preacher.'

WEDNESDAY, 11TH JANUARY.

THE Shah once more speaks seriously of his next year's trip to Europe. He has received invitations from Russia, Germany, Austria, France, England, Italy and Turkey, and intends visiting all those countries. He intends leaving Teheran at the beginning of April and go *via* Tabriz and Tiflis, reaching the Russian frontier at the beginning of May. About fifty persons, princes, ministers, attendants will accompany him, and he will return to the Persian frontier at the beginning of October and reach his capital at the end of the same month. Recently his Majesty inspected his artillery. The Uchatius and Russian guns made very good practice, but the guns lately finished at the Teheran arsenal were a miserable failure. The present Director of the Arsenal was, up to about a couple of years ago, a court chamberlain; shortly after his having been pitchforked into his new position, the *Teheran Gazette* gave a glowing account of the arsenal and the military attainments of the new Director, and it was said that the "guns made at Teheran were equal to, if not better than, the Uchatius guns."

NOTHING is yet known of the whereabouts of Runbeer Jung, and not much about the general situation in Nepaul. Probably he has gone into the wild eastern districts of Nepaul, towards Darjeeling and Sikkim, known as the Limbu country, whence the recruits for the Goorkha army are chiefly drawn; where the Durbar has little power and authority; and where the son of Jung Bahadoor might expect a cordial reception. If he succeeds in establishing himself there, he will be able to create a sort of Nepalese "Irish party," and will have a base from which he can project future enterprises against the Government at Khatmandoo. His natural course would be, on failing to obtain possession of the capital by a *coup de main*, to retire to this wild and unsettled part of the territory, and wait there for another opportunity. Probably something more will be heard of him before long.

THE news of the last few days from Nepal only proves that the reports that Ilam and Duncoota had gone over to Runbeer Jung's side are groundless. The defection at Ilam was not at all likely, the Governor, Gujrag Singh Thappa, and his son, Hurruck Singh Thappa, being staunch adherents of the Shumshere party. It is now said they all but succeeded in getting Runbeer Jung into a trap the other day, by simulating an attachment to his cause; but the exile drew back before it was too late. The officer in charge at Duncoota is General Bumbeer Bikram, related to both parties. He only escaped the Shumshere's vindictiveness in 1812 by being taken over as a State prisoner by the Resident. His real sympathies would be more likely with the opposition. A year ago, Runbeer would have carried all the officers in the army with him, had he been

able to remain a fortnight longer in the country; now he finds himself at a stand, owing to the Minister's recent changes. Skirmishing is reported in Sendhalia, a hill district, north of Mozufferpore. From Katmandoo, there are reports of wounded men being brought in, in some numbers.

WHATEVER fortune may be in store for the present Government of Nepal, it is evident that the authorities at Katmandu look upon their position as tolerably secure. They are at present engaged upon the erection of a new royal palace, somewhat on the model of Government House in Calcutta. The material and furnishings, which are being procured mainly in Calcutta, are of a most sumptuous character.

THURSDAY, 12TH JANUARY.

A TELEGRAM states that the Chief Commissioner of Burma, with the Duke of Montrose, left Mandalay this day for the Shwebo and Yeu Districts.

SIR Alfred Lyall has been appointed to the seat in the India Council rendered vacant by the death of Sir Robert Montgomery.

THE appointment of Sir Alfred Lyall to the Indian Council is the fulfilment of a general anticipation. He will bring to the Council a profound knowledge, not only of current administrative questions, but of the Asiatic mysteries of the Foreign Office.

THE PROPOSAL TO CLOSE THE CALCUTTA MINT. The Calcutta Defence Association has addressed the Government of India on the subject. The proposal, it is urged, has arisen mainly from the accident of the Calcutta Mint being found idle on the occasion of the visit of the Finance Committee, and the question at issue is admitted to hinge upon the contingency of the Government never being called on 'to provide against the danger of such an influx of bullion as would drain the Treasury of rupees before the mint could turn the bullion into rupees'

PRINCE Jehan Kadr Mirza Mahomed Wahed Ali Bahadur, of Oudh, has sent a donation to the Lady Dufferin Zenana Hospital. He hopes that the donation will be accepted "to mark the occasion of her Excellency's visit to an institution which he considers as one of the greatest boons conferred on the women of Calcutta."

A CORRESPONDENCE of the *New York World* says:—'The perfection of the discipline of the German army can only be understood by witnessing its actual operation. To begin with, the private soldiers are thoroughly trained physically, as well as in the mental details of the military profession. They are all accomplished gymnasts. Although the men in many of the regiments are of medium size they look strong, hardy, and resolute. The German army is perfectly democratic in the placing of its men. The sons of the best families who wish merely to serve their three years' term, have to begin in the ranks as common soldiers. Those who wish to adopt the army as a profession are placed in special schools and according to the examinations they pass are placed in correspondingly better positions than those who are merely serving their three years' term. But when once a man enters the army his private social position is absolutely ignored. I heard when I was in Metz of a son of a most distinguished family being called upon to do his three years' service. His head gardener, who was called out at the same time and who had previously served was given his old position as sergeant. The young nobleman was placed in the ranks as a private and under the command of his servant, the gardener. The very first day of his service the privates of his company were put to wheeling dirt for some breastworks. The sergeant could not bear to see his master's son engaged in this menial work and took off his coat and did his share for him, but this simply resulted in the punishment of the sergeant for a breach of discipline.'

A CROWDED meeting of the members and representatives of the Paropkarini Sabha and all Arya Somajas throughout India was held at Ajmere last week under the presidency of Thakore Bahadur Singh of Masuda, to lay the foundation-stone of the Dayanand Ashram, or Dayanand Institute, containing an Anglo-Vedic College, a library, an asylum, a museum, a book-depot, and a lecture-room, in honor of the great Indian reformer, the late Swamy Dayanand Saraswati. The well-known scholar and pundit, Mohanlal Vishnulal Pandia, one of the Swamy's executors, laid the foundation-stone on behalf of the followers and executors, in a garden on the bank of the Anasagar Lake, bestowed by the Rajadhiraj of Shahpura for the purpose.

THE delegates representing the various local public Associations have returned from Madras.

THE expectations of the French Republican concord aroused by M. Sadi-Carnot's election have been speedily falsified. The new President has had great difficulty in forming a Cabinet to last over the Christmas recess for its more permanent continuance is hardly expected. Messieurs Rouvier, Fallieres Goblet were all in turn prevented from forming Ministries by the jealousy between different political sections.

FRIDAY, 13TH JANUARY.

THE difficulty of the Republican party at present is the division between the followers of M. Ferry, de Freycinet, and Clemenceau, all of whom are nearly equal in power, and will not work together.

IT is reported that the French Government have dismissed 477 European and Indians from their Civil Service at Saigon. and the consequence is that the acting Governor-General and the Lieutenant-Governor have both resigned.

A WONDERFUL silver mine has been discovered in Australia. It is now a working concern, shipping silver to Europe at the rate of £400,000 worth a year, and paying a dividend of forty per cent. per annum on a nominal capital of half a million sterling.

IT IS rumoured that the young Maharajah of Kolapore intends to go to England, and that Colonel Reeves will act as His Highness's guardian during his tour.

SIR Salar Jung is about to spend a few days at Haiderabad. His visit is considered as a sign of a better understanding with the Nizam having been established.

A NIHILIST plot to assassinate the Czar has been discovered in St. Petersburg. A great many arrests have been made. Several military officers are implicated in the conspiracy. In consequence of this design upon his life, the Czar has abandoned his projected visit to St. Petersburg, where he proposed making some stay, and will remain at Gatschina instead.

MR. GIRDLESTONE, the Nepal Resident, has arrived in Calcutta, and is now conferring with the Foreign Office in regard to the present condition of affairs in that country.

THE Steamer "Clan Ogilvie," which has been wrecked in Strait of Bonifacio, is one of the medium sized vessels of the Clan line having a gross tonnage of 2,425 tons. She has two decks; is 324 feet long, 38 broad, and 23 deep; and was built by Messrs. Stephen and Sons of Glasgow, in 1882. The wreck must have happened near the scene of the *Tasmania* disaster. All the passengers and crew have been saved.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS. *Bengal.*—Weather cloudy for the last few days, but no rain. Harvesting of winter rice is nearly over in some districts *Rabi* and poppy crops are generally doing well, but rain is wanted in Behar and Chota Nagpur, and the prospects of *rabi* in Gya, Hazaribagh, and Lohardugga are not favourable. Sugarcane is being cut and pressed in some districts. *N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.*—The weather continues cold and fine. Slight rain fell in Jhansi and some northern districts, but more rain is generally needed. Irrigation is going on, and the *rabi* crops are as yet in good condition. Sugarcane is being pressed. Poppy sowings are doing well. *Punjab.*—Rain in a few south-east districts. Prices are still rising though stationary in some districts. *Rabi* sowings being completed. *Kharif* outturn below average. *Rabi* prospects good, but rain is urgently wanted throughout the province. *Burma.*—The rice harvest is well forward The weather has been most favourable for reaping and threshing. The condition of agricultural stock is good. *Assam.*—Weather cold and dry. Foggy in the Assam Valley. No rain. Reaping of winter rice nearly finished, outturn good Prospects of standing crops good, except mustard, which is suffering from want of rain. Pressing of sugarcane progressing. No crops on the ground in Hill districts. Tea season over.

THE Countess of Dufferin's Fund.—The annual general meeting of the National Association for Supplying Female Medical Aid to the Women of India, will be held in the Town Hall, Calcutta, on Wednesday afternoon, the 8th February, when the third annual report (for 1887) will be presented, and a resolution moved that the Association be incorporated. Should any of the Branch Committees wish to move an amendment, or to bring any proposition before the meeting, they are requested to send early notice to the Honorary Secretary for the information of the Central Committee, and also to give him the names of the delegate or delegates they may be sending to represent their Branch. The agenda list and names of speakers will be published at an early date; also a copy of the draft report as soon as printed. The preparation of the annual report has we learn, been unavoidably delayed owing to the non-receipt of the reports from Branches.

SATURDAY 14TH JANUARY.

THE work at the Kidderpore Docks is steadily progressing. During the last month considerable additions have been made to the walls of the basins, nearly 10,000 labourers being employed.

INDIAN cigars and tobacco were brought prominently under the attention of visitors to the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, and of the former some 366,000 were disposed of by sale. "This considerable sale," write the official agents, "served to introduce Indian cigars to numbers of people who had never before tried them, and we have reason to believe that, as a result, tobacconists throughout the country are dealing much more largely in Indian cigars."

SOME experiments have lately been made with "charred" coal which promises to be a very cheap fuel for the native population, cheaper even than wood or manure. "Charred" coal is coal with most of the gas burned out of it, and it can, it seems, be sold at most collieries for about two annas a maund, and is equal to from two to two-and-a-half maunds of wood fuel in heating capacity. The matter is, it is stated, being actively taken up by the East Indian and Tirhoot Railways, and deserves the serious attention of colliery proprietors and coal agents.

IT is the custom in Europe, says a contemporary, to reward distinguished travellers by decorations which can be really valued by the recipients: but such unluckily is not the case in India. Mr. Ney Elias, whose years of travelling and exploration in Chinese Tartary, Yarkand, the Pamir, and adjoining regions have given him a unique position as an authority upon that inhospitable yet important region figured among the appointments to the C.I.E. in the New-year's *Gazette*. As might have been expected, he has respectfully declined the ribbon offered to him.

Two scientists of Belgium have invented a telephone which promises to work wonders. The wire can be run along the ground, through rivers or over walls, and, so long as the wire remains intact, conversation can be carried on for short distances. It promises to be useful on a field of battle, or to connect gentlemen's residences in the country.

SOME startling revelations are expected to result from the recent prosecution of the *Sind and Punjab Advertiser* for libel by Mr. Sullivan, manager of the Lahore Railway Co-operative Stores. It is alleged that a fund established for widows and orphans has been misappropriated, or diverted, to promote the business, and that evidence of gross mismanagement of the stores exists. Representations are to be made to the Punjab Chief Court with a view to extracting an explanation from the trustees.

THE total number of deaths registered during the week ending 7th January was 307 against 244 and 257 in the two preceding weeks, and higher than the corresponding week of last year by 46. There were 19 deaths from cholera, against 17 and 16 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 6. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 85 and 60 respectively, against 86 and 33 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 36·9 per mille per annum, against 324, the mean of the last five years.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, BOW-BAZAR STREET.)

(SESSION 1887-8.)

LECTURE by Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, on *Tuesday*, the 17*th January*, 1888, at 7 P. M.

Subject: Ruhmkorff's Coil. Electric Discharges in Vacua—illustrated by Geissler's and Crookes's Tubes.

LECTURE by Dr. Rajanikanta Sen, on *Friday* the 20*th Inst.*, at 7 P. M.

Subject: "Metals of the Alkine Earths.

PRACTICAL CLASS in Chemistry under Babu Ram Chandra Datta, F. C. S., on *Saturday*, the 21*st Inst.*, at 4 P. M.

Subject: Iron.

MAHENDRA LAL SIRCAR, M. D.,
January 14th 1888. *Honorary Secretary.*

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The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16, 1888.

DISCIPLINE AND MORAL TRAINING IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

IT has been a standing complaint against school and college education in India that, except in the few institutions that are on a religious basis, it has aimed only at imparting knowledge, and training the intellect, but has done nothing towards cultivating the feelings and so moulding the character. We do not entirely subscribe to this view. We hold that although in State schools and colleges, and likewise in the vast majority of aided and unaided institutions, the instruction has been secular, and, therefore, mainly intellectual, a wholesome moral effect has been produced on the character of those who have received such instruction. The English are a noble nation, and their literature reflects the national character. We hold it to be simply impossible for any one possessed of any good natural impulses to be familiar with the high moral tone of English literature and not to be the better for such familiarity. If tendencies are now discernible, among the rising generation, of want of reverence for the past, and want of respect for authority and age, they too are traceable to the action of Western science and Western history upon young and susceptible minds; and they have their counterparts too in tendencies that have been manifesting themselves in the West. Such tendencies are by no means good, and require to be curbed. We are glad, therefore, that the attention of the Government of India has been directed to this important question, and that along with it has been taken up the wider question of moral education, which has engaged the attention, likewise, of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. Order and progress are the two necessary elements of social well-being. From disorder there can evolve no true progress. On the other hand, the maintenance of order, if pushed to the length of maintaining by force all things as they are, and crushing every pacific effort at resisting wrong, can only have the effect of producing dead stagnation, hypocrisy and servility. In devising measures of discipline and obedience, it is necessary, therefore, to provide not only penalties for offenders against discipline, but to put in power only men who, by their high moral character and sympathetic disposition, are fitted to command respect and sympathy. And, as in spite of all efforts to this end, wrong men would sometimes happen to be placed in positions of high moral responsibility it is necessary also to provide legitimate means of redress when power is abused.

With these general remarks, we now address ourselves to the task of considering the directions issued by the Indian Government, in Mr. MacDonnel's letter to all Local Governments, for the better enforcement of discipline in schools and colleges, and the promotion of moral and physical, in addition to intellectual, education.

The Government of India lays particular stress on religious instruction, and affirms that 'it is in this direction that the best solution of this difficult problem can be found'. To us it seems too late in the day to take up such a position. If one religion were as good as another, and if religious dogmas were not, as many of them unquestionably are, opposed to the revelations of science and so obstructive to progress, then only would the position taken up by the Indian Government be tenable. While Europe, where public education rested heretofore on a religious basis, has been secularising her educational system, why should India, where public education has long been secular, go back now to the system that Europe has been discarding? We hold besides that dogmatic religious instruction cannot, in the face of the growing rationalistic spirit all over the civilised world, guide conduct in the future, in the way it used to do in the past. To come to particulars. Caste, though mainly a social division, has become intimately associated with the prevailing Hindu religious systems; and belief in transmigration is the corner-stone of all of them. Now, caste and belief in transmigration are eminently conservative forces; they make people contented with their lot, they make people see in the accident of birth the expression of the divine will. Would the Government of India be prepared to encourage such beliefs, and so discourage efforts on the part of the low-born to rise to a higher level?

While we disapprove of all dogmatic religious teaching, in or out of school or college hours, we firmly hold that the embodiment of moral feeling that is to be found in all religions, the spirit of reverence and humility that they all teach should form a very appropriate subject of school and college instruction. We are, therefore, in entire accord with the Secretary of State's proposal for the introduction of a moral text-book, a book discussing man's position as a member of society in all its bearings, and the duties that appertain to such position. Such a book may be taught with advantage, we think, side by side with text-books, such as have been suggested by the Government of India, containing extracts from powerful writers who have dealt with the question of conduct. Such text books, by influencing the imagination and evoking the 'nobler passions of the soul', would furnish more effective teaching than a moral text-book where the theory of the duties of life is dealt with. Nevertheless, we think the theory, by furnishing certain fixed ideas, would be a powerful auxiliary to the concrete teaching of appropriate extracts relating to human conduct. A further suggestion has been made in the Government letter for the provision of choice books in school libraries for furnishing wholesome reading to boys. This suggestion must command universal assent.

The Government letter, in dealing with the question of moral training, justly lays greater emphasis on means to be employed for stimulating good impulses than on those to be employed for repressing the bad. Both of course are necessary for attaining the end in view. Besides directing that the recommendations made by the Education Commission for the introduction of the inter-school rules, the opening of play-grounds and gymnasia, and the insistence by Inspecting officers on the teaching and discipline in schools being such as to influence conduct and character for good, be enforced throughout the country, the Government letter lays down certain additional directions, and they are the following :—

(1.) The provision of efficient training schools and colleges and the employment as teachers only of those, who have given satisfaction during a course of training:
(2.) The extension of a system of teaching having a direct bearing upon conduct:
(3.) The repression of breaches of discipline in accordance with certain well-defined rules;
(4.) The introduction of conduct registers.
(5.) The introduction of the hostel or boarding house system to the fullest extent that the public finances or private liberality will permit.
(6.) The introduction of a system of monitors to be made responsible for the conduct of the scholars while in, and as far as possible while out of, school.
(7.) The exclusion from school of boys who have not reched a certain class at a certain age.

As regards the first direction we have to say that though great good may be effected by training institutions, so long as teachers continue to be ill-paid, the best talent in the country will, as a rule, remain outside the ranks of teachers. The suggestion made about procuring trained head masters from England is open to the objection that the money that could be offered would fail to attract a superior class of men, and mere drill sergeants will not answer. We would suggest instead that trained heads be procured from England for training institutions. They would train the men who would become the heads of schools. We would further suggest that such trained heads of training institutions be authorised also to inspect schools. They may have their training work for certain months of the year, and their inspection work for the other months (the cold weather months of the year would be the best.)

The second suggestion appears to us to be of a rather vague character. How is 'a system of teaching having a direct bearing upon personal conduct' to be devised? Conduct-registers with prizes for good conduct, and the extension of boarding arrangements would largely promote the objects in view, though, by the way, any sudden large expansion of this boarding house system cannot be looked for. The conduct entries are to influence appointments under Government. 'Disorderly conduct during the closing years of school career would seriously affect the candidates' prospect of obtaining official employment after leaving school. 'Closing years' is not definite enough, we think, and might be interpreted differently by different officers, who have appointments in their gift. Instead of 'during the closing years of school career' we should suggest the substitution of 'after the completion of sixteen years of age.' For any mere boyish freak one should not suffer the heavy penalty of exclusion from the service of the State.

As regards the monitorial system, we are not in a position to say any thing either way. 'The principle of associating the leading boys of a school in its internal government' appears to be good; but what is the equivalent to be offered to the monitors in return for the tax on their time and attention? The principle of vicarious responsibility for conduct does not again commend itself much, we confess, to our feelings. Is a monitor to be punished for the misconduct of any of the boys under his charge? Such a procedure cannot, we fancy, have a good moral effect. The procedure would be similar to fining a boy's guardian for the boy's offence.

The question of punishment has been dealt with in the Government letter on what appears to us to be a very sound principle, *viz.*, that the punishment should fall on the offender and not on the guardian in the shape of a fine. 'Tasks, deprivation of privileges, and a judicious use of the rod' are the punishments it prescribes.

We are decidedly opposed to the adoption at present of any rule for the expulsion from school of any lad who by the time he has attained a certain age fails to come up to a certain class. Even the Government letter admits that such a rule, if adopted, would have to be made elastic. We are no friends to rules that cannot be effectively enforced. The rule under consideration, if enforced in schools, would be defeated in a large number of schools by the institution of a system of 'promotion by seniority.' Muhammadans again, as admitted in the Government letter, would have no such rule. Misconduct alone, we hold, should subject a pupil to expulsion.

As regards colleges the want is not, we think, weekly meetings held by the Principal and Professors to consider questions of discipline, or a well-devised system of punishments—suspension, rustication, and expulsion,—but arrangements for bringing together professors and pupils to talk over matters of human interest. Unhappily the relations between European professors and their native pupils are not so intimate now as they used once to be. This is owing in part to the large increase that has lately taken place in the number of pupils, but in part only. European professors, in consequence of increased facilities of communication with Europe and the increase of European population in India, are becoming less and less Indian, and less and less sympathetic towards their native pupils. This of course is not universally true; but, as a general rule, Missionary colleges probably excepted, European professors, as a body, are not in touch with their native pupils to the extent that is desirable.

EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

The Director's report on public instruction in Bengal for 1886-87 shows that there has been an increase, though to a limited extent only, in the total number of students, and that it has been considerable under the head of superior education. The number of colleges in the Province rose from 26 to 27 by the establishment of the aided Victoria College at Narail. The number of students receiving University education advanced from 2,998 to 3,226, one-third of the college students, it appears, were reading on the 31st of March last, in Government colleges, less than one-fourth in aided colleges and the remainder in unaided colleges. The total annual cost, and

the cost to Government of each student in Government colleges fell from Rs. 354 to 344, and from Rs. 266 to Rs. 251 respectively. In aided colleges, however, the cost to Government rose from Rs. 28 to Rs. 35 on account of increased contributions and falling off in cases. It will be remembered that private institutions surpassed those maintained by Government in the results obtained at the F. A. and B. A. examinations for the first time in 1883-84. They have since greatly increased their superiority in this respect, and what is more striking, the superiority is more marked in the higher of the two examinations. As this comparative progress has been concurrent with considerable advancement in the Government colleges, it cannot but be pronounced altogether satisfactory. As regards secondary education, we notice that the number of high English schools for Native boys rose from 255 to 272, and that of the pupils attending them from, 56,316 to 62,227. Except in the number of high schools maintained by the Department, these figures show an increase under all heads. In the University Entrance Examination of 1887, the Government schools, as usual, showed the best results, having passed 82·5 per cent. of their candidates, and the aided schools stood next in order of merit with 67·4 per cent. while the unaided schools passed 59·6 per cent. With these results before us, we cannot approve the policy of transferring Government high schools to the management of Joint Committees appointed under the Local Self-Government Act, which is now under consideration. We have no hesitation whatever in saying that if this policy be largely carried out the cause of secondary education will surely suffer. In a few advanced towns it may be found practicable to make over the management of Government high schools to local bodies; but in the vast majority of cases, the introduction of any hasty change in the present system is sure to cause great mischief. The authors of the famous despatch of 1854, no doubt, looked forward to the time when it would be possible for Government to withdraw from the direct management of schools intended for higher education. We cannot, however, forget that at the same time they expressed their opinion in the most emphatic language possible that this policy must on no account be adopted, if its adoption should abandon one single institution to probable decay. This being the case, the plan of gradually transferring the higher educational institutions to the management of local bodies cannot be too cautiously carried out. As matters now stand the Collegiate education of the entire population of Bengal amounting to nearly 70 millions or double the total population of the United kingdom costs the State only three lakhs of rupees; while the net Government expenditure on secondary education is only five and-a-half lakhs.

It will be remembered that the returns of 1885-86 showed a very serious falling off in the number of primary schools and pupils, and this was followed by a further decrease last year. The decrease in pupils amounted last year to 1·7 per cent. The Government of Bengal in reviewing the Director's report, observes:—"It is the more noticeable because up to 1884-85 there had been a steady increase in the number reported as receiving primary education, and because, as three-fourths of the male population of school-going age are not under instruction in any recognised establishment, and are probably growing up in complete ignorance there is obviously much room for further progress. As stated in the resolution on the annual report for 1885-86, the decrease is attributed to the exclusion of small, temporary, or backward schools, that is of those having less than ten pupils, which have existed for less than six months, or which did not use printed books, and keep prescribed registers. The object of this exclusion is to prevent the waste of money urgently needed on institutions which do not really promote education, and in so far as they produce this result the rules have the entire approval of the Lieutenant-Governor. But it was observed in the last Resolution that a large number of schools, proved to be efficient by the fact that they passed candidates at the primary scholarship examination, had been abolished, that the Mahomedan *muktabs* had suffered exceptionally, and that the loss had been the greatest where it could least be afforded, and in the educationally backward districts of Behar on these grounds a special report was requested as to the working of the system, and District Magistrates were in the meanwhile authorised to exercise a discretion as to its continuance. The report has not as yet been received, and the results of the year under report add force to the objections raised." We think the Government should not be particularly anxious to increase the number of primary schools. Let the existing institutions be first made efficient and then there will be time enough to establish new ones. That there is much room for improvement in the existing institutions, is conclusively established by the fact that schools successfully competing at the scholarship examinations show a further decline from 7,589 in 1885-86 to 7,193 in 1886-87. The principle of weeding out weak institutions with inefficient teachers is a thoroughly sound one, and should be strictly carried out. The number of schools for Native girls decreased by nearly 100, but the number of pupils rose by about 3,000. There was a nominal increase in the number of schools for Europeans, owing to the division of certain institutions into distinct Departments separately aided. The features of the past year in Mahomedan education are an important advance in the number of students who passed the University Examinations, and a considerable increase in Mahomedan pupils in secondary and Upper primary schools. In the ten law schools of the Province the average number of students for the past year was 1,055 against 947 in the preceding year. The total number of students of medicine also shows an increase; but the number of students in the Engineering Department of the Sibpore College fell during the year from 52 to 44, and the result of the University Examination was not satisfactory. Mr. Tawney states that all the subjects studied in the college, are not well and carefully taught. We are glad to note that the question of altering the arrangements of the College with a view to improvement is now being considered by a Committee.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN'S FIRST DURBAR SPEECH.

THE *Statesman* is in raptures over the speech which Sir Auckland Colvin, the new Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, delivered to the assembled Native gentlemen at his State Durbar at Allahabad. Our contemporary contrasts his course while employed in Egypt towards the National Assembly at Cairo with his address under notice, and reminds us that he was the author of the remarkable essay entitled—"If it be real—What does it mean"—which appeared in the *Pioneer* three years ago on the eve of Lord Ripon's departure from India. The *Statesman* remarks:—"We should have been glad to republish the speech *in extenso*. Without a word of cant, or insincerity therein, from beginning to end, the speech is a manly appeal to the good will and confidence of the people, and an honest attempt to point out to them the direction in which they may most surely and successfully achieve the aspirations which they cherish." We regret we cannot accept our contemporary's estimate of the high value of Sir Auckland Colvin's address. It would have been better if the *Statesman* had reproduced in its columns the speech *in extenso*, for in that case its readers would have been enabled to see the striking contrast between its first part and its concluding portion.

The broad and liberal spirit which pervades the first part of the address—the part quoted by the *Statesman*—cannot, indeed, be sufficiently admired. Sir Auckland Colvin thus began:—"I have caused you to be invited here to-day, in order that I might have the opportunity of personally making the acquaintance of some of you as I did not know before, and because I felt that you would be glad of the opportunity of meeting me in Durbar, as soon as possible after I had assumed the administration of these provinces. You may be assured that during my term of office, I shall always be glad to avail myself of opportunities of personal intercourse with you, knowing as I do how important it is to me, to keep myself fully informed of your views and desires, and being equally assured that the Natives of India appreciate nothing more than freedom of access to officials, and reasonable facilities of communication with them. So that on that point you will feel no apprehension, and I shall be careful to let my views on this subject be made known to the officers under me. * * * The business of administration in India becomes more complex as the years pass, and the wants of the country grow more numerous. It is impossible for the Government, unaided by the people, either to know or to supply all these wants; *and it is in the co operation of the people, in the administration of certain branches of public business that the Government must look, to enable it at present to deal successfully with its difficulties.*" The italics are ours. In the passage we have just quoted Sir Auckland Colvin lays down two principles, the soundness of which cannot for an instant be questioned. In the first place he tells us that it is impossible for the alien rulers of India to govern the country well without a thorough knowledge of its wants; and in the second place, he urges that it is equally impossible for the Government, without the co-operation of the people, either to know or to supply these wants. So far the position taken up by Sir Auckland leaves nothing to be desired. This is exactly what Indian reformers have for a long time been urging with all their strength; and Sir Auckland Colvin fully recognises the perfect reasonableness of their representations. The theoretical part of his address, indeed, leaves nothing to be desired.

But the most important question is, how are the principles laid down by Sir Auckland to be carried into practice? What measures are to be adopted for the purpose of ascertaining the wants and wishes of the people of India, and to what extent is their co-operation to be sought in the administration of public business? In other words, what share is to be given to them in the management of the affairs of their fatherland? This is a question of vital importance to the people of India, and on its satisfactory solution depends the future of the country. A careful analysis of Sir Auckland Colvin's address will clearly show that the only branches of the public business in the management of which he would require the assistance of the people are those which have been entrusted to the newly-formed local bodies under the Local Self-Government Scheme. He exhorted the Native gentlemen present at the Durbar to avail themselves of the opportunities given them by the recent changes effected in the constitution of Municipal Boards and Local Boards. "Do not let these reforms," he said, "become merely nominal. Doubtless, difficulties have to be overcome. There is much dislike in these Provinces of the trouble which attends all common effort; there is hesitation to act in any way independently of local officers; there is too often not a clear understanding of what is needed and there are many local jealousies. On the other hand, it may be said that the officers of the Government themselves, however willing, have been trained on former lines and are not familiar with the methods necessary to give practical effect to modifications in the system with which hitherto they have been familiar; there may not always be on their part the patience necessary; there may be sometimes, with all possible loyalty, a doubt as to the efficiency or utility of the institutions themselves." The Local Self-Government Scheme, even as originally framed by Lord Ripon and Sir Evelyn Baring, was a small measure, and even if it had been carried into effect in its entirety, it would not have produced any perceptible change in the system of administration. But it is notorious that in its passage through the Legislative Councils, Supreme and Provincial, the scheme was whittled down to very insignificant proportions. In so far at least as Local Boards are concerned, the introduction of the Local Self-Government scheme has practically left matters where they stood before. Those who are acquainted with the actual state of things existing in the country know well that no Native gentleman, who has any stake in the district, can afford to incur the displeasure of the Magistrate by opposing his wishes

If he were to do so, he would court his own ruin. The Indian bureaucracy is so jealous of its privileges that it would not easily part with a single iota of them. We do not believe that so long as the District Officer continues to be virtually a king within his own jurisdiction, the Local Self-Government scheme will never turn out a success. But even admitting, for the sake of argument, that Sir Auckland Colvin will succeed in his efforts to make the new Municipal Boards and Local Boards realities instead of shams, will that satisfy the legitimate and honorable ambition of educated Natives to take a fair share in the administration of their own country? Sir Auckland holds distinctly that they should not aspire to any thing higher. He advised the Native gentlemen present at the Durbar to be satisfied with the concession already made to them and not to ask for anything more. He said: "you should fix your attention on matters falling within the legitimate scope of your action and not waste it in the discussion of more ambitious schemes the carrying out of which requires that collective action and that practical handling of affairs, which is the result of a long and laborious training in the conduct of public business, such as you have scarcely even commenced to impose on yourselves." If this language has any meaning, Sir Auckland Colvin is as strongly opposed to the programme of reform demanded by the National Congress as Sir Lepel Griffin himself, although he did not use intemperate language like the latter. Sir Auckland would have educated Natives remain content with looking after village-roads, drains and schools, and abstain from discussing all questions connected with the introduction of a representative element into the Government of India. That this is his meaning whoever has carefully read his speech cannot for a moment doubt. To our thinking, his attitude towards the National Congress is on all fours with his course towards the National Assembly at Cairo, when maintaining their right to vote their own Budget.

RAILWAY RATES AND FARES IN INDIA.

THE Government of India has issued an elaborate Resolution on the important question of regulating the rates and fares on Indian Railways. The Secretary of State having directed the attention of the Supreme Government to the subject, Colonel Conway-Gordon, the Director General of Railways, recorded an exhaustive Note upon it in July last. He pointed out that the time had arrived when Government must intervene more actively than it has hitherto done in the matter of rates and fares in force on the Indian Railways. In the first stage of railway development in this country lines were practically isolated, and competition hardly existed. But the present state of things is widely different. The numerous cases of disputes between the various competing railway companies in India, and the many complaints put forward by Chambers of Commerce and traders on the subject of Railway rates and fares, conclusively prove that some action on the part of Government is absolutely necessary to meet the altered circumstances of the case.

Colonel Conway-Gordon recommended that a model schedule of maxima rates and fares be drawn up, to be departed from only on due cause being shown; that the maxima rates and fares fixed for each railway be notified and be available to the public; that a general goods classification be drawn up for acceptance by all new companies; that the principles under which Railway Agents and Managers may regulate their rates within their maxima be decided upon, and advised to all concerned; that undue preference be put a stop to; that powers be secured to Government in the new Railway Act to order companies to accept through rates; that a standing Committee of Railway Managers be formed to secure a reasonable amount of uniformity in working; that all proper influence be brought by Government to induce the various Railway Companies to accept the principles decided upon, and also the conclusions generally accepted by the Standing Committee; and that an experienced traffic officer or railway Manager be permanently attached to the head-quarters of the Government of India. There can be no question that, in the interests of the public, it is the duty of Government to prevent unreasonable charges on the part of Railway Administrations who have by Government been given practical monopoly of the land-carrying trade of the country. This principle has been recognised in every English Railway Act, in the German and French Railway Legislatures, as also in the Railway Acts of the United States, and the Government of India accepted it five years ago in a communication addressed to the Government of Bombay. The Supreme Government has now issued certain general rules, subject to which the Managers of Railways will be left free to fix such rules and fares as seem most advantageous for their respective lines.

In Europe and America the Government imposes restrictions as regards the maxima fares to be levied for the carriage of all classes of passengers, and the maxima rates for all descriptions of goods. But the Government of India rightly holds that in this country it is necessary to fix minima as well as maxima rates and fares. The Resolution under notice says:—"In consequence of the Government guarantee granted to certain railways, it is possible to work a railway in this country at a loss to Government without affecting the pecuniary interests of the shareholders in any way, and at the expense of the tax-payer, viz., when a guaranteed line is not paying the guaranteed interest, and has no near prospect of doing so. A Guaranteed Company, under these circumstances, might unduly lower the rates and fares in competition below a point which would allow of a margin of profit, unless prevented from following this course by a minimum rate being fixed by Government. These minima, however, will be enforced only when circumstances have shown them to be necessary in the financial interests of Government." The position taken up by the Government of India in the passage we have just quoted is perfectly unassailable. The adoption of a uniform classification of goods by all the Railways in India would undoubtedly promote public convenience. It appears that an attempt was made in this direction at the Traffic Conference of 1884, but owing to the opposition of one important Railway the plan could not be carried out. Four of the lines have, however, adopted a common classification, and the Government of India has come to the conclusion that the general goods classification now in force on the East Indian Railway shall be accepted for all Railways worked directly by the State, unless sufficient reasons can be shown. Sir Bradford Leslie, while Agent of the East Indian Railway, justly remarked that the various railway systems should, as far as possible, serve the country as if they were under one management, and that the dealer in country-produce should not be hampered in his operations by the necessity to base his calculations on as many different scales of rates as there may be railways between the starting point and destination. The adoption of a uniform scale of rates for goods will, we have no doubt, contribute largely to develop traffic; and we hope the Government of India will be able to accomplish this task satisfactorily. The Director-General of Railways has been instructed to place himself in communication with the several Railway Companies, with a view to establishing a Standing Committee of Railway Managers.

THE PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE CALCUTTA MINT.

THE Managing Committee of the British Indian Association have submitted for the consideration of His Excellency the Viceroy, in Council, the following representations regarding the proposal for abolishing the Calcutta Mint and confining the coining operations of Government to the Bombay Mint.

'The main ground on which the proposal for abolishing the Calcutta Mint is based is that by carrying the proposal into effect a substantial reduction of the public expenditure could thereby be effected. It has been ascertained that the Bombay Mint is now in a position to coin at least 1¼ crore of Rupees monthly, so that the whole demand for Rupee coinage is met, or can easily be met, by the Bombay Mint. The committee of the British Indian Association are of opinion, however, that though the capacity of the Bombay Mint to undertake the whole of the coinage offered at both Calcutta and Bombay is unquestionable, still the anticipated economy by abolishing the Calcutta Mint would be more nominal than real.

The land, buildings and plant of the Calcutta Mint have been valued at upwards of 76 lakhs of Rupees. If the Mint be closed, the depreciation of this property is inevitable. It is believed that the loss in the capital value of the property would amount to 50 lakhs of Rupees or more. To incur such a heavy loss for the sake of effecting a reduction in expenditure to the extent of about 3 lacs of Rupees, would, the committee believe, be a measure of questionable expediency. A large portion of this saving may be effected by reducing the present establishment of the Mint and limiting the working cost of the Mint to such a figure as would be absolutely required for its reduced working. If the Calcutta Mint be abolished the injury to the trading and commercial interests of the country would be considerable. The Calcutta merchants would have to pay the freight to Bomboy of the bullion sent there for mintage and also of the coin received here in return. If these transit charges have to be paid by Government, there would be no substantial saving by carrying out the proposed abolition.

There is also the question as to whether the Bombay Mint is capable of undertaking the copper coinage of the whole country together with that for the Governments of Ceylon, Burma and the Straits settlements, which the Calcutta Mint is doing at present. If it be found necessary to keep an establishment in Calcutta for doing the copper coinage then the proposed saving in the cost of establishment by abolishing the silver mintage would be inconsiderable. If the Bombay Mint undertake the copper coinage also, then the transit charges which the Government will have to pay will swallow up a considerable portion of the expected saving. Calcutta requires an enormous quantity of copper coins, and it can easily be seen that the freight from and to Bombay would form a considerable item against the proposed saving. The heavy risk of frequent movements of precious metals, particularly if the sea-route be availed of, it being the cheapest and least troublesome, should also be taken into consideration in this connection.

The increasing export trade of the country requires a constant supply of silver and copper coins. Looking to accidents and contingencies, it would not be prudent to depend on *one* Mint only for the entire supply of our coins. There are times, also, when, with the activity of trade, the pressure for silver and copper coinage becomes very great. On such occasions the element of time becomes of the utmost importance, and the injury which would be done to commerce, if the supply of coins prove inadequate, would simply be incalculable. The increasing expansion of the external Commerce of the country and other expected trade developments, would make the abolition of the Calcutta Mint undesirable and inexpedient. Political contingencies, also, form an element which must not be entirely lost sight of in arriving at a decision with regard to the proposed measure.

That the Metropolis of British India should be without a Mint, which has been always considered as an emblem of Sovereign power, for the sake of questionable economy, is a consideration which the Committee submit will commend itself to the Government.'

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

IT is stated that His Excellency the Viceroy will pay a short visit to Kashmir early in April next. The Maharajah is making great preparations to receive His Excellency. Speaking of the proposed visit the Lahore paper says:—"It is very easy to imagine a political significance in the Viceroy's visit to Kashmir; but the desire of His Excellency to give time for the completion of his new palace before he returns to Simla, and the wish of Lady Dufferine to see Kashmir, are no doubt explanations sufficient."

MR. F. B. PEACOCK has been granted furlough for twenty months.

THE Duc D'Orleans is expected at Bombay on the 7th of February by the *S. S. Kaisar-i-Hind*. He has received his Commission in the 60th Rifles, and is posted to Chakrata for the present.

THE Elia Rajah of Travancore is now in Madras and is determined not to return to his country till the Court favourite, Saravani, is removed. His Excellency the Governor of Madras has written a minute on Travancore, which is said to be not altogether favourable to the administration.

THE Meeting of the Legislative Council fixed for Friday, the 20th instant, will be held on Thursday, the 19th.

THE *Times* publishes a telegram from its correspondent at Constantinople stating that the Porte, in compliance with the request of the Powers, has agreed to call upon Prince Ferdinand to resign the throne of Bulgaria. But the retirement of Prince Ferdinand from Bulgaria, although it might gratify Russian susceptibilities for the moment, would hardly be a permanent guarantee of peace. It is sure to provoke disturbances of a more serious nature at no distant date. We read that the most influential men in the country have now ranged themselves on the Prince's side, and would oppose any new *regime* probably with violence.

LORD SALISBURY visited Liverpool the other day, and was accorded a most splendid reception. His Lordship made a telling speech in reply to Mr. Gladstone's recent utterances, and said that the union of England and Ireland was a necessity to both countries. He also strongly questioned the fiscal policy initiated by Mr. Gladstone, though at the same time he thought it would be unwise to disturb it. He was confident that a revival of trade generally would take place before long. The position of the Government during next Session would be one of unusual difficulty, owing to the antagonistic state of the various political parties, and his Lordship hinted that no dissolution of Parliament would take place pending the development of the result of the measures laid down to be carried out in Ireland.'

AT the Meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, on the 28th instant, Sir Henry Harrison will move that the report of the Select Committee on the Municipal Bill be taken into consideration, and that the clauses of Chapter II. Part I. of the Bill be considered in the form recommended by the Select Committee.

THE following gentlemen have been appointed Fellows of the University of Calcutta:—J. Wood Mason, Esq.,; Surgeon-Major A. Crombie, M. D.; J. H. Gilliland, Esq., B. A.; Baboo Durga Mohun Das; W. H. Jobbins, Esq; Baboo Hara Prasad Sastri, M. A.; Moulvie Ahmad; Baboo Umesh Chandra Dutta B. A.; and Baboo Rajani Nath Roy, M. A.

MR. C. H. TAWNEY intends taking a long furlough in March next. It is not known whether he will return to India at the expiration of his leave.

LADY DUFFERIN'S garden-party on Friday last was a great success.

THE third annual general meeting of the National Association for supplying medical aid to the women of India will be held in Calcutta early in February.

IT is stated that Mr. Cordery, the Hyderabad Resident, who had intended to retire at the end of March, has agreed, at the request of the Government of India, to remain in office for another year.

WE noticed in a recent issue the agitation that is being carried on in England under the auspices of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, with a view to compel the Government of India, to undertake the construction of a railway from Burma to the Chinese frontier. We now find that another project, having for its object the establishment of railway communication between Bengal and Upper Burma, has been put forward by General Dickens. In a memorandum recorded by him he insists in the desirability of carrying a line of rail through Manipur into the Chindwin valley with a possible branch southwards to Mandalay. The length of the projected line from Calcutta to Bhamo would be about 700 miles. From Calcutta railway communication already exists by the Central Bengal Railway for 83 miles, and the company have already proposed to extend this line 80 miles further to Chandpur, at a cost of one crore of rupees. The Bengal-Assam Railway project, w ich we noticed in a previous issue, contemplates the construction of a line from Chandpur to Cachar at a cost of 2½ crores. Then, the proposed Railway from Cachar to the Chindwin River will cost about 2 crores. According to General Dickens' estimate, land communication between Bengal and Upper Burma can thus be opened out at an expenditure of 4½ crores. The General knows that the proposed railway cannot be expected to pay. He, therefore, considers the purely military advantages to be gained by the making of his projected railway. He tells us that Burma might be attacked from China or from the French Eastern possessions. He writes:—"Now it is quite possible that France or Russia, or the two combined, might acquire naval ascendency (at least for a time) on the Indian Ocean. In such a case, as things are now, Burma would be cut off from India, and could be conquered separately by the French and Russians, and by the Chinese. But if we had railway communication to pour in reinforcements rapidly by land from India, such a catastrophe might be averted." It is by such weak arguments as these that General Dickens seeks to persuade the Government of India to construct a railway from Chandpur to the Chindwin River at the cost of the dumb and unrepresented Indian tax payer. We may tell General Dickens and those who think with him that should England lose her naval supremacy in the Ind an Ocean she will not be able to retain India for many days.

THE reader will recollect that during his second visit to India Mr. Samuel Smith took much pains to study the working of the Abkari policy of the Indian Government. Since his return to England he has been doing his best to make the British public acquainted with the practical results of the system. At a meeting recently held in Hope Hall, Liverpool, for the purpose of discussing the demoralisation of the Native races in Africa and Asia by the liquor traffic between them and Great Britain, Mr. Samuel Smith moved the following resolution: "That, in the interests of christianity and humanity, the facts bearing on the traffic and its results should be made more generally known to the people of England and other countries with a view to the formation of a sound public opinion, and eventually to the passing of legislative enactments for the repression of such traffic." In support of the resolution, Mr. Smith pointed out that the terrible coil of drunkenness is fast spreading throughout India; and that the Government being in want of money found that the best way to get it was to put facilities before the people to take to the habit of drinking. He showed that in Bengal the introduction of the outstill system had in the course of seven years raised the Excise revenue from 60 lakhs to one crore of rupees. But the Government would have us believe that the great increase of Excise revenue, so far from furnishing evidence of the spread of drinking habits, really represents a much smaller consumption of liquor than the smaller revenue of former years. We admit that the principle on which the Abkari policy of Government is based—namely, a maximum of revenue from a minimum of consumption—is thoroughly sound. But the misfortune is, that in this, as in so many other matters, the practice does not coincide with the theory. Mr. Smith observes:—"As promotion was given in India according to the revenue a District officer could raise, of course, they encouraged the drinking as much as possible and would not let the facts get before the Government." So long as the merits of Revenue officers are judged by the amount of revenue collected by them, they will naturally be tempted to place facilities for drinking without the reach of the people. The report of the Bengal Excise Commission has brought to prominent relief the fact that although the population had only increased about 8 per cent. in seven years, the consumption of liquor has increased 135 per cent. This fact speaks for itself, and any further comment is superfluous.

MR. H. Beveridge, C. S., has written to the *Englishman* suggesting the establishment of a picture gallery in Calcutta. He says:—"There are many valuable pictures scattered over Calcutta, and it is very desirable that they should be brought under one roof. The School of Design in the Bow Bazar Street has several pictures, and there is a small but valuable collection in the rooms of the Asiatic Society. The latter is principally composed of the gifts of private individuals, and the pictures are being spoilt for the want of funds, and knowledge for keeping them in preservation. The portraits, too, which include those of Warren Hastings, and Sir William Jones are perforce hung so high as to be scarcely visible. I have little doubt that the society would gladly make over the greater part of the collection to a public institution. Then, at Belvedere there are landscapes by Zoffany and portraits of Lieutenant-Governors, and at Government House and the Town Hall there are many portraits which the public hardly ever see by day-light." There can be no doubt that if all these valuable pictures were collected in under one roof, it would be a great thing. Mr. Beveridge thinks that the unspent balance of the Prince of Wales Entertainment Fund might be applied to building the proposed gallery, and he tells us that there is a large sum at Bankipore which was raised to commemorate the visit of the Heir-Apparent to India. This sum, Mr. Beveridge admits, was professedly intended for an Industrial School. It is true that the contemplated school has not yet been established, and that the money is still lying idle. But that fact would not justify the diversion of the fund from its original object. If the Calcutta public should desire to have a picture gallery, they must put their hands into their pockets and provide the money required for building the gallery.

THE Rev. H. Lorbeer, a German Missionary residing at Ghazipur, professes to have discovered what he calls "A sure cure for cholera." He claims that experiments carried on for several years have conclusively established the efficiency of the remedy, and he tells us that its use for the last 3 or 4 years has been so successful that from 90 to 95 per cent. of the cholera patients treated with it have been saved. The remedy is very simple. It is as follows: Take 1oz. of the seed of ajwains (called jwan in Bengal), bruise it, mix 2 grains of sulphate of copper, and pour upon it 8 ounces of boiling water, let it stand in a covered vessel for 15 to 20 minutes, strain and give one teaspoonful to the patient repeating it after 15 minutes or half-an-hour as the case may be. For drink the patient may have plain water with a little of the above mixture added, say one dessertspoonful to a glass of water, and the pit of his stomach should always be fomented with cloth dipped in hot water. If the Rev. H. Lorbeer is so sure of the success of his remedy, he should claim the reward of one lakh of rupees offered by Government long ago for the discovery of a specific for cholera; and then the efficiency of his medicine will be fully tested by a body of experts.

MR. J. E. O'Connor's review of the Trade of India in 1886-87 is an interesting document. The year was one of considerable commercial expansion, the imports increasing by 13 per cent. and the exports by 5 per cent. while the total advance was of the value of 7½ crores of rupees.

Mr. O'Connor has always maintained the view that the low rate of exchange has not benefited the Indian producer—a view the correctness of which is established by the figures given above. The rate of exchange in 1886-87 was lower than it has ever been before, and yet it did not encourage exports at the expense of imports. We notice that the increase in imports occurred in the importation of cotton goods, and this has had the effect of overstocking the markets. Mr. O'Connor predicts that the trade of this year will be below that of last. It is a matter of joy that within the last eleven years, the number of cotton mills and spindles in India has doubled while the quantity of yarns and piece-goods exported has increased seven hundredfold, and its value six hundredfold. The Indian cotton manufacturers have found an excellent market in China and Japan, where their goods are steadily displacing the produce of Manchester looms. In Africa also the piece-goods of Bombay are taking the place of the once popular American sheetings. The Chinaman, it is satisfactory to find, prefers to buy the strong coarse yarn of the Indian mills. The past year was, indeed, one of the most prosperous year for spinning and weaving since the industry was established in Bombay. The export trade in wheat also considerably increased last year, the total being the largest on record, though the quantity exported to the United Kingdom fell off by 20 per cent. Last year Russia purchased Indian wheat to the extent of nearly a quarter of the entire export. It is very doubtful how far this demand will be continued in future years. Mr. O'Connor points out that trade with the Australian Colonies has been very disappointing in spite of the high hopes entertained from the Melbourne exhibition of 1880. Even the exportation of Indian tea to Australia has not increased—a result which Mr. O'Connor accounts for by the facts that the article is too good for the taste of the Australians. Trade with the United States, too, shows no tendency to expand at present. The only article which is imported in large quantities from the States into India is the kerosine oil. In 1886-87 the Indian market absorbed 31 million gallons of kerosine oil. But last year a rivalry commenced between America and Russia for the supply of oil to India. It is a curious fact that a million and three-quarter hundred weights of sugar were imported into India—an article for the production of which the country possesses an unlimited capacity. Again, India which exports large quantities of wheat imports flour to a considerable extent from Europe. Then, over 3½ millions of Umbrellas were received from Europe. Mr. O'Connor pertinently asks when one can expect to have an umbrella made in this country, why should India depend on foreign countries for the supply of articles which she is herself able to produce. The reason, of course, is want of capital and want of knowledge of the processes of manufacture. Those who are not tired of dilating on the prosperity of India under British rule lay special stress upon the steady expansion of the export trade of the country; but these optimists deliberately shut their eyes to the fact that in spite of the large measure in imports, Indian exports exceeded the imports in 1886-87 by upwards of 20 crores of rupees.

IT will be remembered that in January last the Government of Bombay announced its intention to commemorate the Jubilee year of Her Majesty's reign by founding a Technical Institute, and appealed to the public for assistance and support. That appeal, we are glad to see, has been generously responded to. In addition to the contributions previously announced, the Government of Bombay has now recorded another conspicious instance of private liberality. The Hon'ble D. M. Petit, who is now in our midst, has offered to convey to Government his property known as the Hydraulic Press in exchange of Elphinstone College buildings and adjoining land which he proposes to convey to Government for the purpose of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. It is needless to say that the Government of Bombay has accepted Sir D. M. Petit's munificent offer, and the Elphinstone college buildings will be placed at the disposal of the Board of Management of the Institute about the middle of April. The Board will now be able to proceed with the matters and appointments that are now under their consideration, and the Institute will be in working order in a short time. Sir D. M. Petit has made another munificent offer for another benevolent purpose. He has placed Rs. 125,000 at the disposal of Government towards the foundation of a lying-in Hospital. The Government of Bombay hopes that the arrangements may be soon completed which will enable the public to benefit by Sir D. M. Petit's beneficence.

THE annual Convocation of the Calcutta University for conferring degrees was held on Saturday afternoon at the Senate House. There was a very large gathering of ladies and gentlemen to witness the ceremony.

The Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor and his honor the Lieutenant-Governor occupied seats on the dais to the right and left of his Excellency the Chancellor while the ex-officio Fellows and the members of the Syndicate and the Senate occupied seats on the dais and to the right and left of it. The Vice-Chancellor having declared the Convocation open, the candidates for degrees were presented to him by the Principals of the different Colleges at which they had studied; the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor handing them their diplomas with the usual charge. There were altogether 708 degree-holders made up as follows:—One M.D., 52 M As., 448 B As., 151 B Ls., and 10 M Bs. When the two young ladies of the Bethune Female School ascended the dais to receive their B. A. degree, the assembly cheered loudly and his Excellency the Chancellor himself rose up and handed the candidates their diplomas.

His Excellency the Viceroy then rose and addressed the assembly as follows:—

Ladies and Gentlemen,—It is now my pleasing duty to call upon the Vice-Chancellor of this University to address you, and, in doing so, I cannot refrain from expressing my own personal pleasure at finding myself again in the midst of this distinguished assembly. I have had so many opportunities of expressing my interest and sympathy with the efforts which are being made in every part of India to advance the cause of higher education, that I need not now enlarge upon that subject, or stand between this audience and the Hon'ble the Vice-Chancellor. But before I sit down I may at all events express the pleasure which I have received at seeing amongst those numerous students who have to-day received the fitting reward of their arduous efforts, that two young ladies have also come forward to receive their prizes (applause). Doubtless you are all aware that in one of the great Universities of Great Britain, a young lady has succeeded in surpassing all the male competitors who presented themselves during that year. This ought, indeed, to be an encouragement to the ladies of this country to follow her bright example: and I, as a most earnest advocate of female education, and as one who is deeply convinced that upon the spread of education amongst the ladies of India the future prosperity and advancement of the country in a great measure may depend, desire thus publicly to offer my warmest congratulations to these two distinguished young ladies whom I have the pleasure of seeing before me. Ladies and gentlemen, I now call upon the Vice-Chancellor to address you (loud applause.)

The Vice-Chancellor then in an excellent speech gave a succinct history of the institution and the progress it had made since its foundation.

The Vice-Chancellor having declared the Convocation closed, the procession left the hall in the same order in which it had entered. His Excellency before passing out stepped up to the two young lady graduates and shook hands with them, an incident which was loudly cheered.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN DISEASES OF THE THROAT.—Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart., M. D., LL. D. Physician and Lecturer on Forensic Medicine, Westminister Hospital, author of various works on Diseases of the Throat and Sarynx, writes:—"The experience of many years has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able Chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned. Its value, therefore, as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in consumption where it will sustain life when every thing else fails. Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil has an agreeable flavour, is very palatable, and liked by children; hence its value in the third stage of Hooping-Cough, where it acts as a restorative and tonic." Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, and quarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the lebel under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

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„ Mohindra Nath Bhottacharjea, Realeah ...	25	6	6
„ Banko Behary Pal, Kaithpara ...	6	10	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*4th January, 1887.*

GENERAL.—Mr G E Manisty, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Muzaffarpore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under section 4 Act VII (B C) of 1880, in that District vice Mr H Luson, transferred.

Babu Basanta Krishna Bose, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is posted to the sudder station of the District of Hazaribaugh.

Mr H W C Carnduff is appointed to act, until further orders, in the second grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, with effect from the 4th instant, and is posted temporarily to the sudder station of the District of Hughly.

Mr S J Douglas, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collecor, Chittagong, is allowed furlough for twenty-one months, under section 50, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 28th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr G M Currie, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Puri, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Bhurhum.

Mr S S Jones, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Murshidabad, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Puri.

Babu Nunda Kishore Dass, Assistant to the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals Cuttack, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 16th instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Babu Purna Chunder Roy, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Orissa, is appointed to act as Assistant to the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Nunda Kishore Dass, or until further orders.

Babu Kally Puddo Mukerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Balasore, is appointed to act as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Orissa Division, and also as Assistant to the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Purna Chunder Roy, or until further orders.

Babu Kally Puddo Mukerji, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector in the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack.

Babu Boloram Dass, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, of land registration work, Cuttack, is transferred to Bankipore in that District, during the absence, on furlough, of Babu Boloram Bose, or until further orders.

Babu Boloram Das is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector under Regulation IX of 1888.

Mr C A Samuells, Officiating Magistrate and Collector Mozufferpore, is allowed furlough for nine months, under section 50, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect rom the 5th March next.

The services of Mr W C Macpherson, Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General, Revenue, and Statistical Departments, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department.

Mr H W G Carnduff, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hughly, is appointed to act as Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the General Revenue, and Statistical Departments, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr W C Macpherson, or until further orders.

Mr F H B Skrine, Officiating Magistrate and Collector Birbhum, is allowed special leave for six months, under section 61 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th January 1888, or such subsequent date, not later than the 29th idem, as he may avail himself of it.

Babu Rehary Lall Mukerji, Special Deputy Collector, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in Monghyr.

Mr T A Slack, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on special duty, Lohardugga, is allowed furlough for nine months, under section 50, chapter V of the Civil Leave code, with effect from the 15th April next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Babu Tariny Persad Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr J R Hallett, District and Sessions Junge, Rungpore, is allowed special leave for four months, under section 61, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr F B Peacock, Member, Board of Revenue, is allowed furlough for twenty months, under section 50, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st March 1888, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates for the Dowlutgunge Bench, in the District of Nuddea, and are vested with the powers of Magistrate of the third class :—

Babu Girindra Nath Mukerji, and Babu Girija Bhusan Dutt.

Babu Sasibhusan Sen, B L, is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Sarun to be ordinarily stationed at Chupra, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Jogendra Nath Bose, or until further orders.

Babu Kally Pado Mukerji, Officiating Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Orissa Division, and Officiating Assistant to the Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, will continue to exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be Honorary Magistrates for the Independent Bench at Bogra, and are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class :—

Babu Peary Sankar Dass Gupta and Babu Jadub Lal Roy; and Syed Nawab Ali Chowdhry.

Babu Radha Krishna Sen, Small Cause Court Judge and Subordinate Junge, Cuttack, is appointed to be Second Subordinate Judge of the 24-Pergunnahs District, and is allowed leave for four months, under section 128, chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 11th January 1888.

Babu Amrita Lal Pal, Second Subordinate Judge, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to be Subordinate Judge and Small Cause Court Judge of Cuttack.

Babu Debendro Lal Shome, First Munsiff of Midnapore, is appointed to act as a Subordinate Judge of the 24 Pergunnahs District, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Radha Krishna Sen, or until further orders.

Babu Pulin Behary Bose, B L, is appointed to act as a Munsiff in the District of Midnapore, to be ordinarily stationed at the sudder station of that District, during the absence, on deputation, of Babu Debendro Lal Shome, or until further orders.

The undermentioned officers are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class:—

Mr C Cuthbertson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Serajgunge, Pubna ; Mr C G H Allen, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Kurigram, Rungpore ; Mr A P Pennell, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Nudden.

The undermentioned officers are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class :—

Mr A G Chuckerbutty, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Gya ; Mr T W Richardson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Murshidabad ; Mr J Clark, Assistant Magistrate and collector, Nuddea ; and Mr L Palit, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Rajshahye.

Babu Boloram Dass, Temporary Sub-Deputy collector, Banki, Cuttack, is vested with powers of a Magistrate of the second class.

Babu Jamini Mohun Dass, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Noakhally, is vested with powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Babu Purna Chunder Chowdhry, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector, Deoghur, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is vested with the powers of a Munsiff.

The undermentioned officers are vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class :—

Babu Nundalal Bagchi, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector, Howrah ; Babu Grish Chunder Dutt, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge ; Babu Hera Lall Bannerji, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Dacca ; Babu Purna Chunder Chowdhry, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Deoghur Sonthal Pergunnahs : Babu Gogan Chunder Dass, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Puri ; Babu Mon mohun Roy, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bankura ; Babu Sureshchunder Chatterji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Birbhum ; Babu Jnan Sunker Sen, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector Mymensing ; Babu Rajmohun Chuckerbutty, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sasseram, Shahabad ; Babu Gopal Chunder Dass, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector, Balasore ; and Moulvi Mahomed Abdullah Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya.

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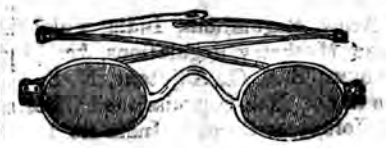

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